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A Tentative Comparison of Free World and BlocElectronics Industries, 1960-1970A. Production Growth

Tentative estimates suggest that combined output of electronics by major Free World producers during the decade 1960-1970 probably will increase at an average annual rate of from 10 to 12 percent. Growth of electronics production in the Sino-Soviet Bloc during the corresponding period is projected at an average annual rate of from 14 to 16 percent. Should these rates prevail, Bloc electronics output will rise from an estimated 40 percent of the Free World level in 1960 to an estimated 60 percent by 1970.

Throughout this period, the US is expected to maintain its status as the world's largest producer of electronics but the lead in output volume which it now holds over the USSR, the world's second largest producer, probably will be substantially diminished. In order to achieve such growth, however, the Soviet electronics industry will find it necessary to continue, as in the past, to operate at forced draft. Such straining of material and human resources in order to meet current production goals will tend to conflict with the simultaneous need for substantial improvements in production technology and production organization. In the US, the electronics industry probably will continue to operate at considerably less than its production potential. The components branch of the US electronics industry is currently operating at less than half its capacity and could rapidly expand production if a

larger market for its product enlisted. Similarly, US producers of finished electronic equipment could quickly increase production if necessary or profitable.

With the probable exception of the UK, relative growth of electronics output by Western European producers is expected to be more rapid than that of the US but slightly less rapid than that of the East European satellite countries. In absolute magnitude, the combined electronics output of the major European NATO producers (U.S., UK, West Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Italy) is expected to continue through 1970 to exceed substantially the combined output of the major East European satellite countries (East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland).

Within both the Free World and Soviet Bloc country groupings, the most rapid growth in volume of electronics output during the period under consideration probably will be achieved by Far Eastern nations -- Japan and Communist China. Now equipped with basic plant supplied by the USSR and certain of the East European satellites, Communist China's electronics industry can count for continued rapid expansion on vast domestic requirements which are as yet so largely unsatisfied. The export-oriented electronics industry of Japan is now and will continue to be more sensitive to the changing conditions of the world market. Nevertheless, according to current estimates, Japan has been able to increase its volume of electronics output from slightly more than \$200 million in 1956 to over \$900 million by 1959. In order to assure continuing rapid growth in the future, Japan probably will shift increasingly from primary emphasis on production of components and entertainment

equipment to greater emphasis on the production of industrial, scientific, and military electronic instrumentation.

B. Technological Advance

The pattern of technological advance in the Bloc electronics industries during the coming decade will be shaped primarily by programs of industrial reorganization and investment which are already underway. The aim of these programs is to bring about an advanced degree of plant mechanization, automation, and specialization and to reinforce the standardization of components, subassemblies, and finished equipment. In an effort to eliminate a chronic impediment to more rapid technological progress in electronics production, Bloc planners will also move to strengthen production engineering staffs and to establish closer linkage between the activities of these staffs and those of the design bureaus.

As a result of these programs, and because of the importance of electronics to the further growth of military and industrial power, the general level of electronics production technology in the Bloc can be expected to rise steadily and substantially throughout the period of this estimate. Assuming the continuation of present trends, the technological status of China's electronics industry should reach at least parity with that of the European satellites before 1970 but will continue to lag well behind the level to be achieved by the USSR. As in the past, the most significant Soviet advances will be registered first in those branches of the industry most closely linked to the production of electronic equipment for military applications, with

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competition are currently exhibiting great vigor in terms of technological advance. The Japanese, already possessing a highly developed corporate production base, a skilled engineering force, and a talent for production organization, have demonstrated increasingly in recent years that they have all the tools necessary to develop one of the world's most advanced electronics industries. In such countries as the UK, West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Italy, especially over the Euro-Scandinavian Bloc will probably not be evident in over-all rates of production growth, but in more than likely in the development and manufacture of components and equipment requiring a high degree of technological sophistication.

C. Foreign Trade in Electronics

Exports of electronics by the US to the Bloc are not expected to achieve significant proportions within the foreseeable future. With respect to the West European countries and Japan, it is possible that some sizable export contracts with the Bloc may be concluded and implemented during the period 1960-70. It is at least conceivable, however, that such contracts with the Bloc will provide these Free World countries with a steady, large-scale market for their electronics goods. As a Bloc, the Communist countries tend to pursue a policy of autarchy, using foreign trade more in pursuance of political goals than in recognition of the law of comparative economic advantage. In line with this policy they will attempt, for the most part, to purchase from the West single orders of advanced electronics production machinery, which they will then utilize as prototypes for domestic manufacture, rather than continuing quantities of electronics and items. With

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కుమాక శాసనాల మరింత వివరాల అంగీలాలు

భారత లో లూ బ్రాష్టిస్ లో ఏ అంగీలాలు, 1960-65-70

Table 1

భారత ప్రాంతాల అంగీలాలు, 1960-65-70

ముద్దుల అంగీలాలు

అంగీలా	1960	1965	1970
URSS	150	160-200	200-250
ద్వారా సాటలిట్లు	55	80-100	100-120
సోవియిట్ లో	60	90-110	110-130
Total USSR	265	330-410	410-500
US	450 1/	700-800	300-350
UK	90 1/	300-310	60-90
చూట కంపనీ	70 1/	80-100	60-70
France	20 1/	40-50	30-40
Japan	200	250-300	100-150
Total Euro World 1/ 1/	830	1100-1200	510-700

a. As of 1970.

b. Data given prediction data not available for other countries. Hence figures are given as the best estimates and predictions.

c. Totals for 1965 and 1970 are given only estimated estimate of total number of transmitters and receivers for electronic warfare.

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APPENDIX A

(continued)

Table 2

Estimated Production of Transistors, 1960-65-70

Area	Millions of Units		
	1960	1965	1970
USSR	15-20	80-120	200-300
European Satellites	1-2	18-24	30-40
Communist China	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Bloc	<u>16-22</u>	<u>98-144</u>	<u>230-340</u>
US	82 1/2	250-300	500-600
UK	20 1/2	60-100	150-200
Japan	35 1/2	250-300	500-600
Total Free World	<u>187</u>	<u>580-700</u>	<u>1,140-1,400</u>

a. At least one transistor plant has been described to begin large-scale operations in Communist China in 1959-60. Available data provide no basis, however, for quantitative projections. It is probable that China will be producing at least several millions of transistors per year by 1965.

b. As of 1959.

c. Two year production data not available for other important producers such as the Netherlands, West Germany, and Switzerland.

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NOTE A

(continued)

Table 3

Estimated Value of Production of ElectronicComponents by US and USSR, 1960-65-70 g/Millions of 1959 US Dollars

<u>Area</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>
US	1,000-1,200	2,000-2,500	3,500-4,500
USSR	100- 125	300- 350	1,000-1,200

a. Including both digital and analog types.